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South Carolina Historical Society,
Charleston, S. C.

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THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXVII

JANUARY, 1926

No. 1

CORRESPONDENCE OF HON. ARTHUR MIDDLETON

Continued from October, 1925

Annotated by JOSEPH W. BARNWELL

[Edward Rutledge to Mrs. Arthur Middleton¹]

My dear Madam

As an Express will set off in a few Days for Philadelphia, I have sent the Bearer for your Commands—The Assembly proceeded in the last week to the Choice of Public Officers when, Mr. Matthews was elected Governor, M^r. Middleton,² M^r. Izard,³ Col^o. Gervais,⁴ D^r. Ramsey,⁵ & my Brother⁶ were appointed Delegates—As it was known that my Friend in Philadelphia intended to remain there until the Spring, we wished to avail ourselves of his Abilities at all Events, until that Time; but he is nominated to serve until the month of November should he be disposed to continue so long. The Assembly have also voted to each of the Gentlemen Six hun-

¹ Mary, wife of Hon. Arthur Middleton and daughter of Walter Izard (This Mag., vol 1. p. 244).

² Her husband Hon. Arthur Middleton.

³ Hon. Ralph Izard mentioned before.

⁴ John Lewis Gervais, (1742-1798) mentioned before. Came to South Carolina from France in 1764 with letters to Henry Laurens.

⁵ David Ramsey (1749-1815) The historian. Came to South Carolina from Pennsylvania. Killed by a person of unsound mind on Broad St. near St. Michael's Church.

⁶ Gov. John Rutledge.

dred Pounds Sterling a Year; part of which Sum is already lodged in Philadelphia, & the Remainder will shortly be placed there—I have been thus particular because I did not know, whether you might not wish to pass the next Summer at the Northward, and if you should, you will have a fair Opportunity of concerting matters with M^r. Middleton for that purpose, or of submitting your Sentiments to him on that Subject; as the Express which we shall send will return by the first week in April—Orders are already given for the Recovery of your Horses, and you may rely on it that, if they are in Being, (which I am pretty sure they are) they shall be returned. You will be therefore thus far accommodated. I have no doubt of being able to procure a Waggon for the Transportation of any Necessaries for your Family; & should you be disposed to undertake the Journey, I will do anything, and everything in my Power, to procure whatever farther you may require.—Your Goodness I am sure will excuse the Liberty which I have taken; and should Difficulties too great to be removed, oppose themselves to the Measure, you will I hope attribute my having mentioned it to its true Cause—an ardent desire to advance your Happiness—I did myself the Pleasure of enclosing you a Letter from Philadelphia some time ago by Stephen, since which I have had no other Accounts. I am all Impatience and Anxiety!

Be pleased to make my respectful Compliments to the Ladies in your Neighbourhood—my Love to the Children; and believe me to be with much Truth & Sincerity

My dear Madam

Your very affectionate Friend

Edward Rutledge.

Jacksonborough,
Feb^y. 6th. 1782.

[Edward Rutledge to Hon. Arthur Middleton]

Address:

The Honble.

A. Middleton, Esquire

Philadelphia, Pa.

I did myself the Pleasure my dear Middleton of writing you a few Days ago & acquainting you that we were very deep in Confiscation—We are still at the Business—Some will assuredly forfeit

their Estates. The Plan stands at present thus—Some British Subjects by Name—Some of the Addressors—the Returned Exiles—Some who hold Commissions—& some others who have been guilty of extraordinary Offences. Among the Latter I find the Name of your old Friend,⁷ W. Blake—I was sorry for it, I do not think he has deserved such Severity tho' many hard Things are said against him. Thinking that he did not deserve it I opposed it; the Bill has not yet passed I hope it will not with his name, but this is only a Matter of Hope—Whatever may be his Fate, I will let you know by the first opportunity. I received Notice a few days ago of an Express intended for Philadelphia—I immediately sent Notice to Mrs. Middleton who has requested me to forward the enclosed Letter from her. I also enclose you a Bill on M^r. Morris for 140 Guineas drawn by General Greene with a Letter of Advice. The Guineas with which I purchased the Bill were received from M^{rs}. M. & Tom. We proceeded a few Days ago to the Choice of Delegates—The members are A. Middleton, J. L. Gervais, Ramsey, R. Izard & J. Rutledge—I am sorry that those who are in Philadelphia are thrown out.⁸ I did what I could to prevent it, but my Exertions were ineffectual. However, they will think themselves relieved of much Burden. I wish to God you or the Pinckneys, or all were here. I do assure you my dear Friend the passions of some People run very high. Tho' I am for Confiscating some Estates yet I fear some men will give way to private Resentment—it is an odious painful Business.

But we have not the Ability to raise a Tax, our Lads would not be draughted, & we were obliged to turn our thoughts to recruiting—with Negroes.

We shall adjourn in about a Week or ten days: and I shall then have the Honor of attending on Governor Matthews in the new Character of a Privy Counsellor. It is an Office on which I shall enter with great Reluctance, but there was no refusing it in our

⁷ William Blake mentioned before.

⁸ Thomas Bee (1730–1812) son of John Bee and Susanah Simmons, member of Committee of Safety, Lt. Gov., member of Continental Congress, Circuit Judge S. C. and U. S. District Court Judge, Arthur Middleton, John Mathews, and Nicholas Eveleigh who was son of Samuel Eveleigh (d. April 16, 1791) Comptroller U. S. He m. Mary Shubrick afterwards 2d wife of Edward Rutledge.

Isaac Motte (1738–1795) Colonel of Regiment of which Marion was Lieut. Col. Senator from Charleston in Jacksonborough Assembly.

present Situation. We have had another hard Battle on the Subject of arming the Blacks—Laurens, Ramsey, Ferguson & one or two more pushed the matter as far as it could well go. Gadsden, J. Rutledge, Reed⁹ & myself opposed it & got the Motion rejected by about a Majority of 85—i.e. about 12 or 15 were for it & about 100 against it—I now hope it will rest for ever & a day. But I do assure you I was very much alarmed on the Occasion. I was repeatedly told that a large party was made & I believe it was; but upon a fair full Argument, people in general returned to their Senses, & the Business ended as I have told you—I have not hitherto heard of your Sisters leaving Philadelphia—I am all anxiety & impatience—The Enemy occasionally come up as far as Dorchester, but they are only flying parties, & fly back whenever a party is moved against them. The main Army are encamped about 5 miles below us—I write this in the House—the Express waits for it, therefore take it as I intend it—as a Proof of my Friendship by sending it in its rough Dress. Remember me to all Friends—Pray let me hear from you frequently—I shall write you again fully in a few Days—God bless you—Adieu—

Y^r. sincere Friend,
E. Rutledge.

Jacksonborough,
Feb^r. 8, 1782.

[*Endorsed*] E. Rutledge, Feb^r 8-1782

[Edward Rutledge to Arthur Middleton.]

Jacksonborough, Feby 14th 1782

My dear Middleton

Colonel Lee¹⁰ who will be so obliging as to take Charge of this Letter can best inform you of the Position of the Enemy & of our Army: & as to Political Matters & Domestic Concerns they remain nearly in the same state they did when I last wrote you—The Senate have this morning returned the Confiscation Bill; but they

⁹ Jacob Read member of House of Representatives Jacksonborough Assembly, from Charleston. Exile at St. Augustine.

¹⁰ Col. Henry Lee of the Legion (1756-1818) Father of Gen. Robert. E. Lee, often called "Light Horse Harry" "Gov. of Virginia, Author of "Memoirs of the War in the Southern States."

have increased the List to such an amazing Length & have added so many insignificant Characters that it must undergo very great Alteration. I wrote you a few days ago by Express & then told you that your Friend Blake was in the Catalogue of Offenders: his Name is at present left out, but whether he will not be again added it is impossible to say. We shall extend Grace & Favor to E. & T. Horry young Manigault & such others as have signed the Address, & submitted themselves to the Mercy of this Country by imposing only a Fine of a few per Cent on their Estates. We have agreed to raise 2 Continental Batt^{ns}. at the enormous Bounty of 1 Negroe for each Year's Time. Be so good as to exert yourself send us if possible a Fleet & Army & let us save two Negroes out of three—Your Brother Tom has returned from the Southward & has gone to Ashley River from whence I heard a few Days ago—Your Family were all well—I have not seen your Father since I have been in the State, he keeps constantly at Goosecreek. I wrote him on my arrival at this Place. but whether he never rec^d. my Letter, or is afraid to answer it, (tho' it contained no Politics) I cannot say. Drayton & his family are with him; as inactive as ever, for which he is placed on the Sequestration List. He has been written to repeatedly about the Matter, but all to no purpose—He stays at Home, & returns no answer—Tho' he deserves to suffer, yet I believe we shall have no Sequestration—Young Garden I suppose you know is with us, he is full of Trouble, not on account of our taking his Father's Estate, but lest we should touch *his* Plantation at Goosecreek. This same Confiscation Business is really very painful—I wish to God we were fairly done with it—You will receive herewith the Duplicate of a Bill drawn on M^r. Morris by Gen^l. Greene for 140 Guineas & which were given us by M^{rs}. M. & your Brother. I did not chuse (thinking it unsafe) to trust the Money itself to the Hands of a Common Express & therefore vested it in Bills. I sent you by the last Express one of the Bills & the Letter of Advice—I am all Anxiety & Impatience to hear or rather to see your Sisters—We have not had a Line (since Gov^r. M's arrival) from Philadelphia, nor have I heard a word of them but what he tells me. We have had since the Confiscation List has made its way into Town (which it did in a few days after the Commtee reported upon it) several broad Hints from our quondam Enemies wishing that we w^d permit they would return to their

Countrymen—Among them is the Tooth-Drawing Dr Clitherel, & I am told Cassells & Gordon of Georgetown. Be so good as to remember me to your Brother Delegates—As I was not able to continue them altogether in the Delegation—In Justice to them as well as to their Country, I got the Resolution passed continuing them until a sufficient Number to represent this State shall arrive in Philadelphia. I am called off to the House therefore Adieu—God bless you, & believe me to be my D^r. Middleton,

Your affec^{te}. Friend,
Edw^d. Rutledge.

Endorsed

E. Rutledge,
Feb. 14th, 1782.

[Edward Rutledge to Arthur Middleton]

Jacksonborough, Feb^y. 26, 1782.

My dear Middleton

The lapse of a few Hours will put an end to a long & important Session, which has lasted ever since the 18th. of January—much to the mortification of our Enemies, & not a little to the disgrace of M^r. Leslie, who certainly should have taken some steps to interrupt our Deliberations. As soon as the House shall rise Gen^l. Greene will change his Position & move nearer to the Enemy—Dr. Ramsey who will be the Bearer of this Letter can give you such perfect Information about our Public Business that it is almost needless for me to say anything—However, I must say a word or two. Your old Friend, Billy Blake, has had a very narrow escape indeed. He was pushed excessive hard, but Izard & your humble Servant stood by him & kept his Estate from Confiscation. When we had carried him thro' our House the Senate took him up—we struck his name out, they replaced it, & at last we were obliged to have a Conference when we persuaded them to do what was right. Many things were asserted against him which were not true, & many which if true should not have worked in my Opinion a Forfeiture of Estate. He is however down upon the Amercement List for a twelfth part of his Estate. It was impossible to keep from that, & indeed I cannot but say considering the whole of his Conduct he should be there. He is a Man of the first Fortune in this Country, he has

never done anything for her. He has saved the whole of his Property, he has made & sold Rice to a very considerable Amount, he has gone quietly to Europe, & is at this Moment a thousand Times better off than any one Man on our Side of the Question. At least I do not know one who would not be very glad to have lost no more than 25 per Cent^m. M^{rs}. Middleton has been made exceeding uneasy upon the Occasion, fearing at least that his Estate would have been confiscated, however, I endeavour'd to relieve her upon the Subject., & as soon as the Matter was finally settled I wrote her on Account of it; I have not heard from her since, but Shubrick¹¹ who was at M^{rs}. J^{no}. Izard's two Days ago says she was there & well. He went about an Exchange of Prisoners, but as they refuse to consider their late Subjects in any other Light than Rebels, nothing could be agreed on; Gen^l. Greene insisting that that point should be explicitly yielded previous to any Exchange taking place. Col^o. Allen¹² was the Person who met our Commissary & he very candidly told him the British in his Opinion had nothing farther to do in America, but that they had had no Accounts from England for a considerable time past. I think from every Thing which we hear they dislike their Situation exceedingly, & wish to be gone. I say they may go when they please, but not to carry with them the Property which they have stolen. The Confiscation Act has alarmed the Disaffected not a little, & we are told that 99 in 100 of them would come out if they thought they would be received; but they know their Transgressions are beyond forgiveness—There is nothing which passes in the House or even upon Committees but what is known in Charles Town; nay, I am told they have even got the names of some of the Committees—My Brother and I are most excessively abused, & they are so obliging as to attribute to us a large share of this Business. He has had very little to do in it; I have had my Share;—I drew the first draught of the Act—I attended the Committee very constantly & I got many Names struck out—I never proposed one, or said any thing against a single Person I recollect but Alex^r. Rose. The part I have taken was public & open; I spoke in favor of the Measure in general, & I think we shall derive much advantage from it—Poor

¹¹ Col. Thomas Shubrick aide to General Greene, member House of Representative Jacksonborough Assembly.

¹² Lieut. Col. Isaac Allen, Loyalist from New Jersey.

Horry's Name is in the Amercement Bill & so is old Col^o. Pinckney¹³—I believe they will think themselves very well off—Horry had many Friends, but they were unsuccessful. Indeed had it not been for the many Virtues of the Pinckneys, his Estate would have unquestionably been confiscated. No Person could say anything in Favor of the old Colonel, & Gadsden said a great deal against him. Oh! I have forgot, Dart did say something about him, or about his Lady, such as that he came back to prevent her starving, or something equally wise—In short it was only considered & I think only intended as a Tribute to former Friendship.

Upon the whole, I am of Opinion our People were very moderate—Their Provocations have been excessive, their losses immense, & I did expect their Resentments would have been in proportion to their sufferings. But I do assure you upon my Honor I do not recollect a single instance where a Name was placed on that List when anything could be said in the Person's Favor. Nay, even Lowndes has escaped—He wrote up a long canting Letter,¹⁴ & he was forgiven—Drayton¹⁵ has also escaped, so has Peter Smith¹⁶ from his insignificance, tho' I believe he is still with the Enemy, or at Goosecreek, which is nearly the same Thing. His Father's Name was mentioned, but struck off—However, it is not clear to me that he will get off altogether: it is said & believed that he subscribed to raising the Horse;¹⁷ if so, he will be amerced 30 per Cent, & justly too. Indeed I think every Man who voluntarily subscribed to raising that Corps deserves Banishment in the highest Degree. However finding the Temper of the House rather violent when we first met I have endeavoured to keep them within the Line of Moderation. The Name of a near Connection of ours was never mentioned, if it had, it would have met with no encouragement in the House, & it would only have served to shew the Malice

¹³ Col. Charles Pinckney, member of the Council of Gov. Rutledge. He had left Charleston before its surrender but returned and took protection.

¹⁴ Tradition says that there was no love lost between Rawlins Lowndes of the Moderate party and Arthur Middleton and his friends on the other side. Rawlins Lowndes took protection.

¹⁵ Charles Drayton, M.D. (1743-1820), married Hester, daughter of Hon. Henry Middleton, the sister of Arthur Middleton.

¹⁶ Peter Smith (1734-1821) (This Mag., vol. 4, p. 21).

¹⁷ The raising in Charleston of a troop of horse commanded by Major John Coffin (McCrary, vol. 4, p. 292).

of an Individual or two. Yet that Malice would have been shewn had I not got some Information of a particular Person's Intention & prevented it, without appearing in the Matter. The two Horrys¹⁸ young Manigault¹⁹ & a few other Addressers, who have thrown themselves on the Mercy of their Country, are amerced on 10, p. Cent.—It was not Gervais who abused Horrys as I was misinformed when I arrived, but Gen^l. G. who has been very mild in the House. Indeed I never saw Public Business transacted with more tranquill^y. than it has been this Session.

I have just rec^d. a Letter from your Father dated Yesterday. It is answer to one I wrote him the day I came down here, & which I sent by the Hand of Miss Lowndes²⁰—He did not receive it until the 23^d. Instant, when it was sent up from Town, open—I suppose M^r. Balfoul²¹ has had the perusal of it. I hope the young Lady had not either the mean^a. to give it to him, or break the Seal herself—However, she shall have an opportunity of clearing up the Matter. The Contents were perfectly innocent—It was only to inform him about his Family that I left in Philadelphia, & to request that he would permit me the Use of his House in this Neighbourhood until I could provide his Daughter with a better in Town which I should doubtless be able to do before the sickly Months. That Part of the Letter could afford them no Pleasure; indeed I now & then say & write Things for their Ears & Eyes. Your Father I find has given his Pon Pon Plantation to Tom, who has offered to let his Sisters stay either there or at Combahee, Your Father wishes them at Goosecreek but I shall be against it for the present—I enclose you the 3rd Bill of Exchange—Pray remember me to Heyward,²² Butler, Dr. Logan's²³ family & young C. Pinckney,²⁴

¹⁸ Elias Horry (1744–1785) and Thomas Horry (1748–1802) sons of Elias Horry. Address on congratulated commanders on capture of Charleston and Cornwallis on victory of Camden.

¹⁹ Gabriel Manigault son of Hon Peter Manigault, the Speaker, and grandson of Gabriel Manigault the wealthiest man in the Province in his day.

²⁰ Probably Harriet Lowndes daughter of Rawlins Lowndes. She married in 1784 Joseph Brown of Georgetown.

²¹ Lieut. Col. Nisbet Balfour the well known British Commandant of Charleston.

²² Thomas Heyward Jr. then a member of the Jacksonborough House of Representatives, a member of the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence and Judge of the State Court.

²³ Dr. William Logan (1751–1793) of Charleston.

²⁴ Charles Pinckney son of Col. Charles Pinckney and afterwards delegate to

whom I shall write to if I have Leisure or thought he would be in Philadelphia—also to Eveleigh, Mrs. E. Motte Bee &c.

I am, my dear Middleton

Your very affec. Friend

Edward Rutledge.

What in the Name of
Wonder can keep your Sister—

[*Endorsed*]

Ed. Rutledge,
Feb. 26th, 1782.

[Edward Rutledge to Arthur Middleton.³]

Address

The Honble

Arthur Middleton, Esq^r.

Philadelphia

My dear Middleton

I cannot suffer my Brother to leave us without writing you a few Lines tho' I have but little to say, & he will be able to communicate to you everything of Consequence—We have been amused for some time past with the Appearance of an Evacuation of Charles Town, & I am really of Opinion that the Enemy will shortly take themselves quietly away—They have certainly been for some while very busy in fitting up a Number of Transports, & I had a Letter yesterday from a Person in C. Town on whom I can depend, acquainting me that, a good many of the Troops had embarked & were embarking. Add to this the Commanding Officers of several of the Corps are on the wing such as Col^o. Small,²⁵ Col^o. Thompson,²⁶ Col^o. Cruger²⁷ & Major Coffin²⁸ whom I know

the Continental Congress, Representative in the U. S. Congress and Senator from South Carolina, Minister to Spain and three times Gov. of South Carolina. His draft of the Constitution of the United States was largely used by the Constitutional Convention of 1787.

²⁵ Col. James Small a British officer of high character (*Gardens Anecdotes*, p. 282).

²⁶ Sir. Benjamin Thompson a Tory Colonel from Boston afterwards the distinguished scientist Count Rumford (*McCrary* vol. 4. p. 601).

²⁷ Lieut. Col. John Harris Cruger, a distinguished British officer serving throughout the War in South Carolina (*McCrary*, vol. 3, p. 404, and vol. 4, p. 21), many references.

²⁸ Maj. John Coffin, Loyalist from Massachusetts, of distinguished gallantry.

of. I wish to the Lord they were gone to the Devil, & yet I have my fears lest they should burn the Town when they quit it—I sent a Servant to Ashley River a few Days ago to acquaint M^{rs}. M. with my Brother's Intention to set off for Philadelphia, & his wish to bear her Commands, & she returned for Answer that she would write were she not persuaded you would be on your way before he could arrive: From this you see she expects you—Poor Horry has come in, & truly to be pitied he is—My Mother writes me that he has had a Fit, & is Ten thousand Times more wretched than any Person she ever knew—He has made several Applications for Leave to come out of Town, but as might have been expected, he has been as repeatedly refused. I have sent him my Opinion as to his Line of Conduct—It is really a cruel Case. They can give no kind of Protection to his Property, & yet they detain his Person—I have sent you at several Times a set of Bills of Exchange for 140 Guineas; M^r. Ramsey carried the last; be so good as to let me know by some early Opportunity whether they have been honoured—Your Brother Tom is at Port Royal Island with General Barnwell—That young Rascal Deveaux²⁹ went there a few days ago & B. was obliged to leave him the Town (?), but as soon as he collected his Militia, Mr. D. quitted—Major Pinckney³⁰ is now with us, & desires to be remembered to you. We have not heard one word of his Brother & the Ladies,—Nor can I conceive what has detained them—Hugh desires his affections to you, & is much obliged to you for your very good Advice, but makes no Engagements until we are repossessed of the Town. Adieu, & believe me to be

Your very sincere Friend,

E. Rutledge.

March 16th. 1782.

Jacksonborough.

Endorsed

Ed. Rutledge,

March 16th, 1782.

²⁹ Andrew Deveaux, Jr. (b. 30 April 1758) son of Andrew Deveaux and Catherine Barnwell, daughter of John Barnwell, the brother of Col. Nathaniel Barnwell. A Tory of great enterprise, skill and courage, said to have led the party who burned Sheldon Church. Afterwards was Colonel in command of the expedition which recaptured the Bahamas for the British. Later was noted for his horsemanship in England. Returned to New York and married Anna Maria Verplanck and left descendants.

³⁰ Maj. Thomas Pinckney wounded and taken prisoner at Camden. After the war Gov. of South Carolina, Minister to England and Spain and in 1812 U. S. Major General.

[Edward Rutledge to Arthur Middleton.]

Address:

The Honble,
Arthur Middleton, Esquire.
Philadelphia.

My dear Middleton

Governor Mathews has written so fully on public Matters that he has left me little to say, on that Head. He has just closed his Letter to Leslie, in which he has denied the Truth of Sequester'd Estates having been bebefited by Sequestration, or the Families of the Friends to this Country having been properly supported from them. He has answer'd Threat by Threat, & has told him that British Debts, Debts due to those whose Estates have been Confiscated, & Marriage Settlements were found that might be applied towards Reparation—That he had it was true Power to suspend the Operation of the Act, but that he could not think of doing it unless he could receive an equivalent, in which light he could not consider the proposition he has made—But that if he had anything serious or solid to propose he was ready to appoint Commissioners to meet him to discuss the Subject.—Your Sisters are at Ashley River where I had the Pleasure of meeting your Father yesterday—I think he looks rather poorly—All the rest of the Family are pretty well: tho' I have not seen any except Tom—Drayton³¹ continues as usual—Generally at Goosecreek, but occasionally going to Town; & doing nothing for the good of the State. Indeed my Friend, I think his Conduct as strange as some other people; but these Protection Gentry *are in the general* highly offended if they receive the least Slight whatever, & yet there is not one in Ten who will do any Duty at all. The Reason is plain; if the Enemy should again get the Country, they can do what you & I cannot, that is, they can turn back again, & live as easy under one Government as another. Curse on such Politics & such Principles! Not that I think there is any probability of this State being ever over-run again; but no Thanks to them—I am sorry to tell you poor Pendleton³² as he was going Circuit a few Days ago was taken Prisoner &

³¹ Dr. Charles Drayton, mentioned above.

³² Henry Pendleton, A Virginian by birth elected Judge in S. C. in 1776. Captured and paroled but escaped and was again captured in a raid from Charleston. The old Pendleton District was named after him.

is in the Provost. Hyrne was also taken but met with very different treatment. He was treated with all possible Civility & permitted immediately to come out on his Parole—M^{rs}. Middleton with whom I have passed as much Time as I possibly could has been very obliging in pressing Harriott to stay with her; but she is too much exposed for me to be wth. her w^{ch}. will occasion her to move to your Brother's Place near Pon Pon; unless the Enemy should very soon take their Departure, which is not at all improbable—I must refer you to Gen^l. St. Clair for the position of the Army if you wish to know anything about it—At present there is a perfect Calm—M^{rs}. Middleton would have written you, but supposes you are on the way hither—Wherever you may be—God bless you.

Adieu, your very affectionate sincere Friend

E. Rutledge.

Apl. 14th, 1782.

Endorsed

E. Rutledge,

April 14th, 1782.

Re'd Thurs. May 8th.
by Gen^l. S^t. Clair.

Cane Acre, Apl. 23rd. 1782

My dear Middleton,

I am much concerned to think that on the 4th of March you had not received one of the many Letters which I had written you since my return to this State; the more so as some of them contained Bills of Exchange on Philadelphia for 140 Guineas, & what were of greater importance than Money itself; I mean Letters from Mrs. M. My last to you was by Gen^l. St. Clair, who I understand has left us because he could not afford to remain in a strange Country, without pay, whilst his Family were even destitute of support in the place of their Nativity. I am equally sorry for his absence, & the occasion of it; the first will be injurious to this State should any Accident befall Gen^l. Greene, & the latter is no small Reflection upon those who should have rendered his Situation more convenient. The Appearance of an immediate Evacuation has blown away within the last Week; out of about 200 Vessels not

more than 30 remain at present in Port, a Number inadequate to carry off their Garrison & Baggage, much less the plunder which they have taken from the Inhabitants of this Country. Matters in the Military way remain nearly in the same State as per last. Lately indeed, the Enemy have made too many Excursions as far as Dorchester; but this they have taken Care to do, when they knew our Horse & Light Troops were detached, or that we had nothing more than a Patrol in that Neighbourhood. Two Nights since Cap^t. Neyle of Lee's Horse, Cornet³³ Middleton & 25 Dragoons went out to reconnoitre, & hearing that the Enemy were out with 40 of their Horse passed below Dorchester Bridge with a view of intercepting them, confident as they might well be that they were strong enough to destroy the Party. However, unfortunately for them, just as they were returning to Dorchester they met the Enemy on the Bridge (a most disadvantageous Situation) their numbers were so far superior to what they had heard, that they were obliged to give way with the loss I believe of 5—certainly not more than 7—Yet as some Compensation, on their Retreat they fell in near Mr^s. Izard's Gate with the Governor's Man March, who has been extremely active, & very troublesome, & on his refusing to surrender they cut him, & two or three more Negroes, who were in Arms, to pieces—Besides dispatching so infamous a fellow, I have my hopes that others will be prevented from following his Example, if they are not, I hope they will meet his Fate. The Tories in general seem heartily tired of their Situation—Between 30 or 40 of them have deserted within these three Days, & have returned to their own Homes: where I believe they will be permitted to remain if they are peaceably inclined; if not, the People in that part of the State will soon make their Situation very uncomfortable. But I think they really have seen their Misfortunes in their full force, & avail themselves of the Liberty of our Government. For God's Sake, my dear Friend, insist upon the Public Attention's being directed to this Country—Our Quota of the general Expenses has been estimated at 375000 Dollars; to that Amount we have agreed to find Supplies for the Army; a considerable part has been already expended, the remainder will be expended in Six Months I imagine. Mr. Morris³⁴ I know has

³³ John Middleton (1752–1784) (This Mag., vol. 1, p. 236).

³⁴ Robert Morris the well known financier of the Revolution.

promised when that is gone to send Money forward. But it should be sent on immediately, at least as much as will pay the Troops, some thing in Money's worth such as Rum, Clothing, &c. &c. In this Representation I am influenced by the good of the Service not by a partial Reward to this State—I speak for the Pennsylvania, the Maryland, the Virginia & the North Carolina Troops alone: for as yet we have not a Line in the Field. Indeed I am so particularly interested that unless the Things w^{ch}. I have mentioned shall be sent us, the Troops may be very unhealthy in the approaching Season, & of Consequence the power of Defense (or Offence as the Case may be) considerably weakened—I am very sorry that Cornwallis' Exchange has been agreed to: He should have been held a Prisoner for Life as a Rascal, & the World should have known that he was precluded from the Benefits of Freedom, because he was a Monster & an Enemy to Humanity. However, I am in hopes the Terms upon which he is offered to be Exchanged will destroy the Thing itself—I am very glad to find that you have put a negative on the Vermonters:—it is abominable that they should ever have given so much trouble. But the Fault is at the Door of Congress, where they have been suffered to grow into Consequence. If it were ever so politic, the Congress have not power to admit them as a Separate State into the Union; & if they had the most ample power, the measure is too impolitic to be adopted—I do not recollect the Words of the Confederation, but I know full well the idea was to permit them the Exercise of no other Power than what was really expressly given them; this Power was given for the purpose of preserving the Independence & Sovereignty of the 13 States, not for the purpose of mutilating their Territory & weakening their respective Authorities—As to the threat of their having resolved in the last Event to go over to the Enemy if they are not indulged in their unreasonable Claim, I shall only say that, Men who could be deter'd from doing what is right, or who can be influenced to do wrong from so mean a consideration are too weak to preside over this vast Continent. What! must the Interest of America at large yield to that of a few? or must we for a temporary inconvenience, establish a precedent which by dividing the several Governments so early, will necessarily weaken the Union, & after reducing the States to absolute anarchy, finally establish in some Individual absolute Power? By no means. Let us rather by a

seasonable & firm Opposition, establish such Principles, & on those Principles pursue such Measures as weill impress on the World a respectable Opinion of our Wisdom, & insure the future Peace & Happiness of the People. We have been too long governed by temporary Expedients:—it is Time we should act with System, especially in great Affairs, & certainly an Admission of a Country, or a particular District into the Conferation is a Matter of infinite Concern. M^r. Izard will take the trouble of delivering you this Letter, & if it did not appear farcical after having written so much, I would refer you to him for a more particular account of Affairs. The Truth however is that he can & he will make you a full Representation of Matters, and tell you many Things which are of too delicate a Nature to commit to Paper. But long as this Letter is I cannot close it without adding that M^r. Izard has been as frequently as he well could to see your M^{rs}. Middleton, & has shewn her every attention as a Relation & a Friend—Adieu, my dear Middleton, & believe me yours

Most affectionately,
E. Rutledge.

P S. This Letter is too
Long to be corrected & written over,
therefore you must take it with all
its Errors—
24th.

I am just returned from Ashley River, where I left the Family all well. M^{rs}. M. has been indisposed, but is recovered. She desires me to say that she thinks if you have not left P. you had better by far remain there until your old Habitation becomes more secure: at present it is by no means so, & I fear will not unless we are reinforced. Not that the Enemy have found their way there as yet—Your Father has been ill, but I heard from him yesterday, & he was recovered. It was with his old Complaint. Your Papers are all safe—Yours as ever most Aff^y.

Endorsed
Ed. Rutledge,
April 23rd, 1782.

[Edward Rutledge to Arthur Middleton]

June 23^d 1782*Address:*The Honble Arthur Middleton Esq^r.

Congress

My dear Middleton—

On my Arrival at the Governor's Quarters the Night before last, (whither I had been especially summoned on the Business which is to engage the Attention of our Delagates) I had the Pleasure of receiving your two Favors of the 7th of Apr^l & 7th of May with Letters to M^{rs}. M. I thank you for mine, & delivered hers yesterday Morning with my own Hands. Gen^l. & M^{rs}. Greene who have frequently favored her with their Company were of the Party; we went to Breakfast & past the day very much to the Satisfaction of each other—The Children are in every Respect equal to what I represented them, & I hope you will live to meet & have much Happiness with them. But that Meeting I hope will not take Place until the Months of October or November. I have many Reasons for wishing you to remain until that Season. I think my Friend your Health will suffer by the Ride at this Time of Year. And I am sure your staying until the Fall will give much Satisfaction to your Countrymen. You have Enemies as well as others, & those Enemies will take a pleasure in mortifying your Friends by attacking you in the only Point in which you can be possibly exposed, & that is in withdrawing from active services. I speak plainly to you because I love you, & I hope your affection for me will excuse the Liberty which I have taken should it be greater than is strictly proper. In addition to this M^{rs}. Middleton as you must know has consented to withdraw her claim to you until the months I have mentioned. When you return, do as you please: but pray do not return whilst your Services are so much wanted. My Letter by M^r. Izard furnished you very fully with my Sentiments respecting the Vermont Business & I have had no Reason to alter my Opinion. You are perfectly right when you think that Attempts will be made by Great Britain to detach America from her Allies: but I hope you have more Virtue, or as a substitute, more Wisdom in Congress, than to violate your Treaties. As to myself I declare I would as soon have an Alliance with a Band of Robbers as with the People of Great Britain—They are (if the Expression may be

allowed) the Natural Enemies of this Country—their Pride & their Interest will keep them so, & whenever they can stab, they will—As far as I have anything to do in Public Affairs, I will always distrust them. Nor indeed will I trust them when I can avoid it—I hope by the time you receive this Letter you will hear of the arrival of the Troops from this Place via New York. We every Moment expect to have plain Indications of an Evacuation of the Town.³⁵ It is an Event much to be wished for; & yet it will be attended with very painful circumstances—Several of the Banished declare they are resolved to remain, of which neither the Lands or Policy of this State will admit—As an Assistant to the Executive I expect my Share of the Trouble—I will avoid no Duty which my Country shall impose, but I confess the Situation is far from being agreeable. I shall write again in a day or two till then Adieu & believe me ever your sincere & affectionate Friend

E. Rutledge.

Endorsed:

E. Rutledge,
23^d June 1782

[Edward Rutledge to Arthur Middleton]

Ashley River July 11th 1782

My dear Middleton

You will receive by this Conveyance two Letters which from their Date should have been in your Hands before this Day; but the Express has been detained *de diè in dièm* to carry you an Account of the Evacuation³⁶ of Savannah; (which every Person says has taken Place) and some little Money, on the Score of your annual Allow^{ce}.—Our Accounts from Town are so various, & sent out with Assurances so equally positive, that, a Man of Judgment, disarmed of his Wishes, & Fears, would be infinitely perplexed to form an Opinion of the Enemy's intentions. But I, who have been accustomed to view the Prospect on the fairest side, find no difficulty in believing that they mean to leave us very soon, the enjoyment, or if not that, at least the Possession of our State. It was formerly,

³⁵ Charleston was not evacuated till Dec. 12, 1782.

³⁶ Savannah was evacuated July 11th, 1782.

you may remember, our custom, when we wished to know what the Enemy intended to do, to consider what was the most impolite & improper thing to be done, & when that was once clearly ascertained we decided on their Plans with a moderate Degree of accuracy. But I think we have now no longer the same kind of Enemy to contend with. The British Ministry do certainly sustain a respectable Reputation,³⁷ if they are deserving of their Character, they will doubtless concentrate their Forces—divided as they are at present, they must fall an easy prey to the first combined attack, in every Part of the States, whereas, if they collect their Strength to a Point they may procrastinate their Fall, hold Fortune in Suspense for a season, and by a becoming Defense preserve the remaining Honor of their Arms which might otherwise be sacrificed with their Troops. From Reflex^{tns}. like this upon what I think the Accounts most firmly to be relied on I am resolved to believe that they will leave us—By the Date of this Letter you will perceive that I am with your Family—the army have taken up their Encampment between this Place & M^{rs}. Walter's—we are guarded on the Right & Left by the Governor & General & must of course be perfectly secure & happy—The Enemy were last night to have evacuated the Quarter House;³⁸—such at least was the Report & I think if they are wise, they will do it, whatever might be their Intentions as to a general Evacuation. For you must know, Sir, that we have not only just built a Number of large Boats which will be in Ashley River tomorrow night, but we are throwing over a Bridge from Gov. M's to M^{rs}. Izard's—From Child's Bluff to the Quarter House is not more than 3 Hours march for our Troops, & if the Enemy should be surprized in this Line, they would not find themselves within a proper Distance for Support—Whether the Gen^l. will strike at them or not, should they remain there, may depend on circumstances, but at all Events he will keep them in a continual Alarm, encourage Desertion, and weaken them by the Fatigue of constant watching. Indeed my Friend he has a great deal of Merit, & so have the Troops. They are now, thank God, pretty well clothed, & will be much better in a few Days; without

³⁷ Lord Rockingham's second administration succeeding that of Lord North after the surrender of Cornwallis.

³⁸ A tavern on the East side of the public road from Charleston near the fork of the roads to Ashley River and Goose Creek. It was from early date a resort for pleasure drives and social parties and was used as an outpost by the British. (This Mag. vol. xix, p. 43.)

any Injury then to the Service, I may, & to their Credit, I should tell you that Hundreds of these poor Honest Fellows have been for months together without more than a quarter of a Shirt apiece, without a Shoe to their Feet, or Breeches to cover one-half of their nakedness: almost always without Rum, & not a Shilling to put in their Pockets, if they had had Pockets to have held it. And yet they have been always ready & desirous of fighting. Cloathing, however, as I have said is provided, & we shall soon have plenty of Rum from Geo. Town. With these, they will do for a Time, without Money, Yet I cannot but wish that Methods were adopted for paying them.—it would add, poor Fellows, to their spirits, & attach them if possible, y^t more to their Country. And if you cannot do them ample, let them at least have partial Justice—I am now here for a few Days to negotiate a little Business with Governor Mathews, but I shall bring your Sisters & the Children to take up their Residence in about ten Days—M^r. Middleton, judging from your last Letter that you had taken your determination to come on, does not write you—If you are on your Way, I pity you with all my Soul; at least if you have the Weather as warm as we have it at this Hour. She is well, & so are the Children & all your Family—they desire me to present their Love to you. Accept of mine, & believe me to be, my d^r. Middleton

Sincerely & Affectionaty yours,
Edw^d. Rutledge.

Endorsed

Ed. Rutledge.

July 11th, 1782.

[Edward Rutledge to Arthur Middleton]

Address

The Honble Arthur
Middleton, Esquire
Philadelphia.

My dear Middleton

Captain Joiner³⁹ deliver'd me the day before Yesterday your affectionate Favor of the 11th of July—The Situation of Affairs

³⁹ Capt. John Joyner of Beaufort, born in England who commanded the Frigate "South Carolina" the property of the State, which was captured in 1783 a few days before the definitive treaty of peace with England was signed.

in Matter of Finance is so well known that it is in Vain to attempt Secrecy—Indeed as the Power of remedying the Evils on that Head is nearly, if not altogether in our Reach; I think the Interest of our States, & the Honor of those who compose the National Counsel, require that, the people shall be fully informed—I have thought a great deal on the Subject of Taxes, & I am satisfied that Duties on imported Articles will fall on us in an undue proportion; but I am afraid it will be many years before our people will be convinced of the Necessity of paying Taxes which may be seen. Indeed I am sorry to say that the Spirit of Subordination in almost all the States appears to have evaporated: & how the affairs of Government are to be conducted unless there is a subordination to the Laws is far beyond my comprehension. Even here, where the sufferings have been severely felt it is impossible to get 50 of the Southern Militia into the Field; & to the eternal Disgrace be it written, when an attack was expected to have been made in the Neighbourhood of Combahee, the General was obliged to order off a part of Pickins' Militia who were on their way to Head Quarters to file off for the protection of that part of the State: & this because the Inhabitants in Barnwell's Brigade, from a piece of affected Dislike to him, would not turn out to their Duty. The Day however thank God is very near at Hand in which they will be at Liberty to pursue their Schemes of Happiness or (if you will) Business: as the Enemy are on the Eve of an Evacuation. Leslie's Proclamation, the Crowds of repenting, & returning Sinners, with the petitions of many in the Mercantile Line evince very fully this Event. Were I in any other Situation then the one in which I am, I am persuaded a Repossession of the Town would bring with it more pleasure than it now will. But the Difficulty of knowing what is best to be done in a variety of Cases which will arrive, must be a very considerable Drawback to my Happiness. However I shall advise for the best & trust on all Occasions to the rectitude of my Intentions, which by the way is not always a sufficient Support. Six Merchants have just come from Town with Propositions to the Governor, or rather Requisitions; for everything is to be granted & nothing given. They wish to remain here for 18 months to dispose of their Effects—have Permission during that Time to sue for their Debts—make Remittances to Europe—receive any Goods which may arrive to them in the Course of Six Months—to be free from Imports, Taxes,

or Duties to retain whatever they have purchased under the Board of Police cum multis aliis—this I think is the very Essence of Impudence. The Governor I suppose will give them a trimming Answer,⁴⁰ & I expect they have a threat in petto. Indeed I believe they will threaten to burn the Town & probably carry it into Execution. But if they do, I hope we shall fall upon some Method of retaliating by setting Fire to the City of London. It is high time they were made to experience the Horrors of War, & I declare to God if the Capitol of my Country be destroyed by them I will do everything in my Power to be revenged—The People who come from Town however they agree that it is to be evacuated differ not a little as to the Time;—if they should delay it until the End of the next Month will it not be possible to [torn] them in their Design—you may [torn] it they will [torn] Handed if they can, & I do not know [torn] anything to prevent them from doing so, as well as from burning the Town but a fleet to intercept them—But I shall say no more on the Score of Politics as I can answer for it, the Governor will give you every Information that may be requisite. By the Date of this Letter, or rather the Place from whence it is dated, you will see I am on the Banks of the Ashley; I wish we had removed at an earlier Period, for both your Sisters & Sally's youngest⁴¹ Daughter are sick M^{rs}. M. & the Children who will write & answer for themselves fully are well—Adieu my dear Friend—accept the Love of your Sister & Henry, & believe me to be with great sincerity your affectionate Brother

Edw. Rutledge.

Your Niece is a perfect Beauty.⁴²

Endorsed

Ed. Rutledge.

Aug. 1782.

⁴⁰ An agreement was entered into between Gov. Mathews and the merchants permitting them to remain in Charleston after the evacuation under certain conditions to allow them to collect their debts.

⁴¹ Sarah wife of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Harriet wife of Edward Rutledge sisters of Arthur Middleton and Eliza Lucas Pinckney youngest daughter of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

⁴² Sarah daughter of Edward Rutledge and Harriet Middleton.

[Edward Rutledge to Arthur Middleton]

Ashley River, Sept. 2, 1782

Address:

The Honble

Arthur Middleton, Esquire.

Congress.

My dear Middleton

Captain Joiner has just given me Notice that he is on the Wing for Philad^a. & I am so sick that I cannot write you either a long or a connected Letter. However let it suffice to say that M^{rs}. M. & the Children are well. M^{rs}. Pinckney is poorly—my Daughter, your God Daughter very ill, & the rest of the Family pretty well. The Enemy are in force in the Neighbourhood of Beaufort where I believe they entered to take Post—this may be News even to Joiner, but I think it true—Joiner will tell you all the rest. Your Father wrote me this morning. He & the rest of his Family are well—The Enemy I think will go as soon as they have Transports, but when that will be I know not. You will have heard that old Marion has foiled the Enemy of late in a very handsome Manner—poor Laurens fell a few Days ago in a very small Affair at Field's Point, near Combahee—I w^d write more, but I am truly sick—God bless you, Adieu, my dear Friend & believe me ever yours

Edw^d. Rutledge,

P.S.

We have rec'd such little Notice of Joiner's going that P—begs you'll excuse his Silence.

Endorsed

E^d. Rutledge,

Sept^r. 2^d. 1782.

[Arthur Middleton to Edward Rutledge]

Philadelphia, Sept^r. 17th 1782

My dear Rutledge

By my friend Heyward⁴⁸ I embrace an Opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of your favour by M^r Sansum with many

⁴⁸Thomas Heyward Jr. mentioned above.

Thanks for the good Intelligence contained therein, & not without hopes that the flattering prospect of an Evacuation will have taken full Effect before this reaches you—we are sanguine here in these Expectations, but &c.—Having inclosed the Papers to the Governor, I have not a single Article of News left for you, but as you are in the cabinet,⁴⁴ & of the family, I conclude you will have your full Share of the Feast, tho' It may be as homely as that of Esop—I must however Congratulate you upon the Belgic Declaration;⁴⁵ who would have thought a Dutchman capable of anything so magnanimous when there is little to be got by it except in Speculation. But remember, a Frenchman was behind him with his *Sword drawn*—not but I suppose he might have done it without a Stimulus—slow & sure—I hope will be verified as the Buttermilk begins to work, we may, should the War continue, soon expect to see the Days of Van tromp & De Ruyter renew'd. The allied States now amount to Twenty, God grant an Encrease of them, but, not one more in America at least for a Century.

The Alterations in the British Cabinet may perhaps retard the Advances towards a general Pacification, But I flatter myself their present Delirium will soon have a Crisis, & they will once more come to their sober senses; one thing to me is next to certain, which is, that unless they close very soon, & be content to pocket their hopes & their Infamy the Price of Wickedness a Carte blanche will be the Consequence, & that once formidable & glorious People be sunk to the lowest pitch of weakness & Contempt; were I to turn Prophet, I should not think much of hazarding a Prediction of the National Bankruptcy, the absolute separation of Ireland, probably that of Scotland & to crown the whole the Expulsion of the present Evil race of Geese Drivers,⁴⁶ & all the Curses attendant upon those wars vulgarly called civil which lead to & are consequent of an entire Revolution in Governments—I am serious & write from reflexion.

⁴⁴ The Council of Gov. Mathews.

⁴⁵ The States General acknowledged the independence of the United States on April 19, 1782.

⁴⁶ The House of Hanover. A "goose herd" is considered one of the most humble employments in Germany.

[Delegation in Continental Congress to Gov. Mathews]

September 17th 1782Letter to M^r. Mathews,
17 Sept^r. 1782.By M^r. Heyward.

Sir:

For fear of Delay or Miscarriage, we have thought it necessary to forward to your Excellency by M^r. Heyward the above Duplicate of our Letter sent some Days ago by an Officer going to New London in Virginia, thence to be dispatched to you by Express. By a Ship from Amsterdam, loaded with Cloathing &c, to the Am^t. of £ 22,000 Sterl^s. for the United States, which arrived here some days ago, We had the Satisfaction of receiving Official Intelligence from M^r. Adams, of the Acknowledgments of our Independence by the States General of the United Provinces, on the 19th. of April, and of his Consequent Admission as Minister of the U. States. M^r. Adam's latest Date is of the 5th. July, he was then at the Hague, & does not expressly mention an Intention of visiting Paris, nor have we any authentick Account of the then State of the Negotiations for a Peace; it is not impossible but Rodney's Victory in the W. Indies, together with the Death of the Marquiss of Rockingham & the Change in the British Ministry may occasion some Procrastination in the Settlement of Preliminaries—Tho' we are hopeful the success of the French in the East Indies, which we are willing & have reason to credit, will fully compensate for their hopes under M^r. De Grasse's misfortune—M^r. A. has open'd a Loan in Holland for 5 millions of Guilders, which is likely to succeed.

Two French Frigates with a Convoy for this Port, were some Days since chased into the Capes by some british Ships of force—One of them a new Ship of 44 Guns (L'Aigle) commanded by Mons^r. de la Touche, having money on board for the use of the French Army, being without a Pilot was unfortunately run aground on the Shears; the money & Dispatches were sent on Shore, but from Acct^s. rec^d. we are apprehensive the Officers & Crew are made Prisoners—the Ship having been scuttled will be entirely lost—A Ship loaded on Acc^t. of the — is said to have arrived at an Eastern Port.

We have various Reports from New York, some of which give us hopes of an intended Evacuation—we are anxious to hear of

that of C. Town, & wish to have it confirmed by Cap^t. Joiner whom we daily look for; The Carolina is moved down the river, & apparently will soon have a Crew—The Commodore will, we doubt not, acquaint you with particulars respecting her—We have inclosed the Newspapers, and have nothing farther to add than that we are

Your excellency's
Most Obed^t. Servants.

[Arthur Middleton to Charles Pinckney]

Baltimore, October 20th 1782
(Sunday)

Addressed to

Charles Pinckney, Esquire
at M^r°. M^r. Funn's
in Second Street,
Philadelphia.

Dear Sir

We arrived here last Evening after a tolerably agreeable Journey, considering bad weather, Stumps, Stones, craggy hills, &c^a. we have met with some hairbreadth Scapes, but came off without accident—having got off the worst of the road, we now expect to roll on upon Congress, & outride the Wind—Poor Elliott⁴⁷ the first day or two rode upon Pins, now & then damn'd the Sulky, then the blind Horse, then the Liquor Case, (the bottom having jolted out) & *Bobby* came in for a few Curses—Upon this, as upon all similar Occasions, I recommended Patience, & we now have nothing to do but to think & talk of our Friends, to laugh at difficulties, see our Horses well fed, eat when we can get it, & sleep when we don't forget it. In a word we are now in a good train, with a prospect of a quick Journey—I inclose you a Letter to M^r. Hancock; he was a very benevolent worthy Man, & took pleasure in doing Kindnesses—I make no doubt he continues the same unless his government may have soured his Temper, which is not very probable, as Dignities confer'd upon a Man of Sense, generally tend to humanize, & I hope you will find it so—

⁴⁷ Probably Thomas Odingsell Elliott then in Philadelphia, a son of Col. Benjamin Elliott.

Remember me affectionately to the Major⁴⁸ & his family; tell him I think he will judge right in taking the other road, we have found this hitherto much more broken & disagreeable than I expected—let him know the two Horses he spared me are well, the large Horse is either a little lame, or shams it, but goes very well, & the *white foot* is too good to run with the rest, as he chooses to draw the whole weight himself, so that he is consigned to the use of George, who had the honour of being nearly starved in the Tower—Acquaint the Major I shall depend upon his driving directly to Ashley River, where we will make the best preparations for his reception the Times will admit of, I fear he will not find Hay or blades, but hungry Horses will eat Straw—He must not omit bringing M^{rs}. M^o F. I shall expect her—pray make my love to her, & Miss Polly, my respects to the old Lady—& Compliments to all in the House with you. M^{rs}. M^o F.'s light shines every night so that we see her good works, we have not yet consulted the Bundle of good things, but often think & talk of her without their Assistance, we shall apply to it when we get into the Wilderness.

There is a manner in conferring favours, which renders them infinitely more gratefull, these were stolen upon us, & I shall not easily forget them; The Lantern shall be dedicated to the bona Dea, & the Sun, in my Museum, if I have one left. Dont forget to to acquaint M^{rs}. *Moreton* (the fat housekeeper) if she should call, that the first money I can rake & scrape together after I get home shall be fowarded to her—I shall say nothing more to you now upon the Subject of your Projects; I spoke my mind freely, as I wish you happiness; I know your Father will expect to see you before you embark for Europe, & under that Idea, I make sure of seeing you in Caro^a. as soon as you have sown a few more of your wild Oats—But go where you will, you are certain of my good wishes, & it will give me pleasure to hear from you—We leave this in a few minutes, & I have not time to correct this scrawl—your critical Eye must therefore excuse Errors of the Pen, &c^a. Believe that there are not many in the Heart of your friend & Servant

A.M.

⁴⁸ Major Pierce Butler who had been major of 29th Regiment in the English army, afterwards member of Convention of 1787, and one of the first Senators from South Carolina in United States Congress.

P.S. Elliott presents his Compliments to all in your Circle—
Nothing new here, either foreign or from the South—Adieu.
I shall write to Mr. Izard when I have more to say to him.

[Other letters from Arthur Middleton⁴⁹]

Philadelphia January 26th, 1782

Dear Sir

I hear you left Stanton yesterday & proceeded on your Journey southward—I fear you will have had many a disagreeable hour before you receive this—I find the regulation last made with regard to Promotions goes farther than I imagin'd when I mentioned it to you—It dissolves the Classes of States by districts, which was injurious to some of those who were linked together like the living & the dead in the Poet—The Two parts were combined that the one might carry through the other, tho' the whole stroke was intended meerly to clear the way for a favorite promotion: it has not been since pushed but we expect it daily—V.⁵⁰ is still sub judice; several Attempts have been made to carry the point of admission to the Union—but a few were obdurate; she will probably at least be kept out for a Time, if not forever, & punish'd in the end for her Iniquities—I inclose all the Newspapers which you neglected to send for—if upon your arrival you should find any ground, or anything else to which I have a claim, that can be of service to you, I hope & beg you will make the same use of it as if it were your own—remember me to Sally⁵¹ & Harriet & the little ones, & believe that I am with the best wishes for your health & happiness

Yours affectionately,
A. M.

[Arthur Middleton to Ædanus Burke]

April 7th [1782]

Burke

My d^r. Sir

Your fav^r. of the 25 Jan^r. came safe to hand, & I take advantage of the return to Col. Motte to present you my acknowledgmts. for your kind remembrance of me—The Strong Outlines you have

⁴⁹ The letters of Arthur Middleton printed above are only those of which he kept copies and they were generally signed "A. M." It is not certain to whom this letter was addressed.

⁵⁰ Vermont was never admitted to the Confederation and was the fourteenth State admitted to the Union (in 1791).

⁵¹ Mrs. C. C. Pinckney and Mrs. Edward Rutledge.

drawn of the really melancholy Situation of our Country in all points correspond exactly with what my anxious imagination had formed, whenever reason & reflexion led me to consider an Object (allways)

ever uppermost in my mind; the picture is easily fill'd
(fear)

up, it is a melancholy one, & I agree with you that nothing but Time & skillfull management can restore that firm, orderly &
(mode)

composed method of proceeding so essential to establish the publick
(manners)

Happiness which is or ought to be the wish of all—I have much confidence in the Ability & Integrity of the men chosen to conduct affairs, think I know the purity of Intentions, & I trust their Councils may yet lead us to prosperity.

Upon mature Consideration of all Circumstances; of the unmerited Sufferings of so many, & of the resentments necessarily rous'd in a people whom I know to be naturally generous & sensible, I rejoice that matters have been conducted with so much moderation & Temper; tho' I could have wished the Idea of *Confiscation* had been totally abolished, or at least put off till entire secure possession of the Country had restor'd Tranquillity, & the publick mind was free & open to the Guidance of cool dispassionate reason.

Your sentiments upon the subject are those of the Patriot & the friend of human Nature, & I w^d. there had been more of your way of thinking—upon a thorough Investigation of this mode of Punishment, even in Cases of Treason, I have been and am principl'd againt it; I cannot approve of the inhuman Sentence of visiting the Sins of the Fathers upon the guiltless women, Children, notwithstanding the sacred Authority which may be quoted for it; It is a Doctrine suited only to the Climates of Despotism, & abhorrent to the dignified Spirit of pure & genuine repulicanism—In the Eye of reason the Individual sh^d. stand or fall by his own Actions, & those connected should be involved in the punishment no farther, than they have been partakers in the Crime—Banishment of the Individual, & a deprivation of the Benefits of Citizenship & property for life are surely sufficient both as a punishment & a prevention of Crimes, without reducing a whole family for the Sin of one to misery & destruction.

Here my friend you have my thoughts upon an interesting Subject which concerns the good of mankind.

(To be continued)

LETTER FROM DR. TUCKER HARRIS TO HIS CHILDREN

Contributed by A. S. SALLEY, JR.

The following letter is in private hands. The copy was made by Miss Harriet J. Clarkson, Assistant Secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, a descendant.

My Beloved Children:

At some period of your lives, it may perhaps be gratifying to you to learn somewhat relative to your predecessors. I will endeavor as well and as shortly as I can to commit to paper the result of my recollections on this subject. It will serve to wear away some mournful hours which hang heavily on me in the time of my distress and bereavement.

My Father William Harris, the son of William and Agnes Harris, was a native of Scotland, Born April 26, 1715, in troublous times emigrated to Charleston.¹ Of my father's pedigree I know nothing more. My Mother Sarah Tucker, was the oldest daughter of Benjamin Tucker, a man of (this very ancient and respectable family of the Tuckers were among the first settlers of the Island of Bermuda) respectable standing in the Island of Bermuda, where she was born, 11 Oct. 1716. I remember well to have heard my Mother often say that from the ill-treatment of her step mother, her father was under the necessity of bringing her and her two sisters (your aunts Ballentine and Morgan) then unmarried, to this country all whom (you may recollect) died very far advanced in life. My Father married my mother 19 of August 1739,² by whom he had three children of whom myself was the only survivor the other two dying in infancy.³ When I was five or six years old my Father sent to Scotland for his mother, an aged person, who I well remember, she being very fond of me. But she did not long survive her arrival here. By the attention of both, specially of my mother (for I lost my father when only nine years old) I

¹ Charles Town it was prior to August 14, 1783.

² *Register of St. Philip's Parish, Charles Town, South Carolina, 1720-1758* (Edited by A. S. Salley, Jr.), August 19, 1739: "Then was Married William Harris and Sarah Tucker per Licence" (Page 172).

³ *Ibid.*, 128, 131, 132, 270 (Mary and William).

received such an education in one of the best schools in Charleston¹ as qualified me to begin the study of Medicine under the tutorage of the late Dr. Lionel Chalmers of the same place, a most worthy man and eminent physician, and afterwards to pursue and complete it in the University of Edinburgh.

It was my wish to have been bred to the business of a Merchant, but Providence ordered it otherwise, I am convinced for the better for if I had been allowed my own way, I should never have known your Matchless Mother. Some time after the death of my Father my Mother was married to Mr. Edward Bullard who dying in 1767 left me a portion of his Estate, and gave my mother another share, also the house in King Street in which you all drew your first breath and in which I have lived the far greatest and happiest part of my life. This property fell to me as heir of Mother also the farm on the Neck,⁴ which she bought from her Father-in-law's Estate while I was in Scotland. By the great exertions of my beloved and respected mother I was enabled to leave Charleston¹ on Good Friday April 1st. 1768 on the ship "London" Alex. Curling, Master for London with Mrs. Hume (a celebrated Quaker Lady, and preacher) and far advanced in life.⁵ My early friend, Mr. Wm. Doughty and a child of Mr. Andrew Lord, by his first wife, and Father of your acquaintances the Miss Lords. The above mentioned Mrs. Hume was the great-grand-mother of the late Miss Hume your intimate friend. After some stormy weather on our passage, the sea sickness arising from which, greatly inconvenienced me, we landed at Portsmouth (England) on the following Whit-Sunday; after visiting Cowes and Newport, a delightful

⁴ See Vol. XIX of this *Magazine*, page 26.

⁵ Mrs. Sophia (Wigington) Hume. She was a daughter of Henry Wigington for many years a public official of the province, serving successively as Deputy Secretary, Attorney General and Secretary. She married, June 15, 1721, Robert Hume, and subsequently joined the Quakers. Robert Hume died October 2, 1737. A record of the Quakers of Philadelphia, which was "Received 5 mo 29. 1748 (Not recorded.)", gives the following extract, dated "7 mo 2 1747 from Mo. Mtg. at Devonshire House London.":

"Sophia Hume, widow has resided some time in this city; hath acquainted us by her letter that she was for returning to South Carolina."

In 1751 a volume by Mrs. Hume was published in Bristol entitled: *An / Exhortation / to the / Inhabitants / of the Province of South-Carolina, / to bring their Deeds to the Light of Christ, in their own Consciences. /* It was reprinted in London in 1752 and in Dublin in 1754.

country, we passed over to Southamton; and Mr. D. and myself went up in a stage-coach to London. I remained in that wonderful city three weeks and then took passage on a Brig, commanded by Captain Thompson of Leith near Edinburgh where it had been previously settled that I should go to complete my medical studies in the university of that city, then the most celebrated in the world. I arrived there about the latter end of June, where in due time, viz. on the 12th of June 1771 having passed the annual examination I received my diploma as M.D.⁶ Soon after I came to Edinburgh (some time about the beginning of July 1761) it was my good fortune—I ought rather *most thankfully* to say it was through the Providence of Heaven that I should be introduced by my friend Dr. Isaac Chandler to Mrs. Elizabeth Boston as a boarder in her house. Little did I know then the *superlative happiness* that was to result to me in the course of future life from this contingency. Mrs. Boston was much of a Lady in her manners and a most excellent woman and in her home I boarded more than three years. When I became acquainted with your amiable and beloved mother by long experience of her inestimable worth and exalted character, I found a woman who was destined to make me happy. That which was at first esteem for a deserving friend, ripened into the most sincere and ardent affection and at length terminated in my marriage with her.

It is needless for me to say anything of your mother's relations and parentage, you have the life of her Grandfather and Brothers in print. Her father was removed from this world a few years before I saw her. On the 11th of July 1771 (Oh happy, happy day; how often with joy and thankfulness have I hailed your annual return!!) on that day your mother, myself and my dear friend Dr. Robert Peronneau went in a Post-chase from Edinburgh to Falkirk, about 21 miles from the former place. It was a most beautiful morning, we Breakfasted at a country town called Linlithgow, the Land-lady of the house (I shall never forget it) presented your dear mother, I thought with some degree of archness, with a bouquet of white roses, an emblem of the purity of that bosom which they were intended to ornament. As we drove off, the

⁶ A Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Academy of Medicine, Edinburgh, 1798, giving lists of graduates, shows that his graduation thesis was: "De Cholera Spontanea."

Postillion was loudly called on to stop, for one of the wheels of the Post-chase was likely to fall off, owing to the dropping of the linch-pin this was a Providential discovery and prevented no doubt, some accident which might have befallen us. This being rectified we proceeded on to Mr. Michael Boston's your mother's brother, where her mother had preceded us a few days before. That evening her brother united us in wedlock; soon after she had entered her 22nd. year and when I was not quite 24. I was now the happiest of men. The recollection of this event and the full tide of happiness I experienced in her dear company for near 47 years bring the tears of bitter regret into my eyes for the poignant loss I have sustained although some months have elapsed since the mournful event.

In less than two months after I married, on the 6th of September following (on which day I had completed my 24th year,) your mother bid adieu to all her relations and friends and committed herself to the care and protection of her only friend in this part of the world.

We left Scotland to go by water to London where we arrived in six days, experiencing some very boisterous weather and a dangerous passage. We remained there only three weeks, partaking of the amusements to be had in that place for money. On the 4th of October 1771 we embarked at Gravesend on board the ship *Carolina*, Miles Lowley, Commander, my friend and countryman Dr. Thomas Caw and his wife, a Scotch lady with some other passengers and Mrs. Caw proved to be a very agreeable companion to your mother. My dear wife bore the voyage exceedingly well, being never sea-sick during the whole time although we had some stormy weather. After a tedious passage of twelve weeks we arrived at Charleston¹ the 27th of December following, late in the evening of St. John's day and we were both received in the kindest manner by my affectionate mother. I was completely happy in the company and in the sincere affection of your most loved mother who increased that happiness if it was possible by presenting me on the morning of the 7th of July 1772 with my first born dear child and in process of time God was pleased to bestow upon us several other children of whom eight of you were the survivors. As soon after my arrival as possible, I commenced the practice of Medicine in the city and by the favor and smiles of a

bountiful Providence on my endeavors my business increased. I became so successful that by the prudent management of both your Parents we were enabled to gather an ample competency. I remained in practice till the continuous illness of your beloved mother made me relinquish it that I might bestow my whole attention on her who had been so dear to me.

The other events of my life are not attended with anything remarkable and you are all of you acquainted with them. Your inestimable mother has gone before me and by the time this falls into your hands your Father will be no more. The Heart which dictates it will cease to beat and the hand which penned it will be mouldering in the silent grave. Remember the dying words of your pious uncle Mr. Michael Boston recorded on page 83 of his life, they have made an indelible impression on my memory and I believe most sacredly the Truth of them. May the Almighty my beloved and dear children so bless, protect and guide you all in this world that you may be found acceptable in His sight and be received into His Everlasting Kingdom to join your Sainted Mother and, I humbly hope your sinful but pardoned Father through the merits of our Gracious Saviour and Redeemer Jesus Christ the only Propitiation for sinful lost mankind.

Amen Amen

Tucker Harris.

TUCKER HARRIS FAMILY⁷

- I. William and Agnes Harris, born, lived and died in Scotland.

Had issue:—

- II. William Harris, born Scotland, 26 Aug. 1715,
died at Charles Town, S.C. —————

(Emigrated to S. C. early in life)

Married at Charles Town, 19 August 1739.

Sarah Tucker, daughter of Benjamin Tucker)

born Bermuda 11 Oct. 1716, died Charles Town, S.C.

She survived William Harris and married second time,
April 16, 1757, Edward Bullard of Charles Town.

No children by second marriage, By first marriage, one
son:—

⁷ Contributed by the Editor.

- III. Tucker Harris, (M.D.) born Charles Town, S. C.
6th September, 1747, died same place, 6th July, 1821.
Married at Falkirk, Scotland, 11 July 1771,
Christiana Boston (dau. of Rev Thomas Boston),
born Oxham, Scotland, 3 March, 1750.
Died Charleston, S. C. 10 March, 1818.

Children of Dr. Tucker Harris:—

1. Sarah Tucker, b. 1772, d.,
m.
Major James Simons, of Charleston, S. C.
2. Elizabeth Anderson, b. 13 Aug. 1773, d., 8 July 1849,
m. 30 Dec. 1794 (?), William Clarkson, b. December, 1760,
d. 13 Sept. 1825.
3. Christiana Boston, b. ——— 1778, d.
m. Jan. 27, 1803
Nathaniel Broughton Mazyck.
4. Henrietta Simpson, b. 1782, d. ——— 1824
m. Dr. Samuel Wilson.
5. Anna Maria, b. 1784, d. 1850, m. Alex Gibson,
b. 1782—d. 1855.
6. Caroline Bullard, b. 1785, m. Alex. Broughton.
7. Sophia, b. April 1787, d. 17 Mar. 1841.
m. 8 Feb. 1816, Maj. Benj. Daniel Heriot,
b. 11 Jan. 1788, d. 22 May, 1864.
8. Jane Campbell, b. 12 December, 1788,
Died 16 October, 1834,
Married 8 February 1816, Major Joseph Woodruff,
U. S. Army, born 12 December 1787 and died 12 Oct. 1828.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS

Collected by the late JOSEPH IOOR WARING, ESQ.

FONTAINBLEAU

"Fontainbleau" the home of the late Alonzo J. White is situated near "Ingleside." There is an old cemetery enclosed by a brick wall, near the site of the house, within which is a brick tomb on which rests a large marble slab with the following inscription. No other stones are to be found.

To the Memory of
Joseph Hanscome
Who was born in the City
of Charleston on the 24th
of July 1812
and departed this life
on the 4th of August 1838.
He lived and died an honest man.
Also near this spot
lies the remains of
Ann Elizabeth
only daughter of Joseph & Mary Hanscome
who departed this transitory life
on the 29th of August 1838.
aged two years, and three months.
"Angels guard thee in thy slumber.
Rise and join that happy number"

WINDSOR HILL

The home of Colonel William Moultrie, also near "Ingleside"—
Sacred

To the Memory of
Major Wil^m Moultrie
who departed this life
Dec. 12th 1796—Aged 44 years.
He was a man of intrinsic worth

And whose urbanity of manners
 Secured to him the esteem
 & acclamation of all who knew him.

Underneath are deposited the remains of
 William Moultrie Esq. who departed
 this life on the 29th of August 1811.
 in the 35th year of his age.

He lived in the anxious pursuit of
 Truth and Justice and in the
 Constant observance of the Social and
 manly virtues.

He died

(Alas how soon)

With the Piety and Resignation of a
 Christian

His inconsolable sister and afflicted

Friends have constructed this
 tablet to his worth and their affection

"He was of soul Sincere

In action faithful and honor clear"

BELLEVILLE

Belleville Plantation, Calhoun Co. was the home of Colonel William Thomson of the South Carolina Militia, during the Revolution. It is situated not many miles from the site of Rebecca Motte's home, and like that place was used as a fortified camp by the British.

The cemetery near the site of the house contains these monuments.

"Heaven gives us friends to bless the perfect scene,

Resumes them to prepare us for the next.

This monument was erected by J. P. Thomson in memory of his

Father & Mother & nine brothers & sisters

all lying near this place.

Col. William Thomson

Died 2nd Nov. 1796 at the Sweet Spring Va. Aged 67 years.

Mrs. Eugenia Thomson

Died 16th July 1908 Aged 71 years

Mrs. Eugenia Myddleton Aged 26 years.
Mrs. Mary Myddleton Aged 21 years.
John Thomson Aged 5 years.
Harriet Thomson An Infant
Mrs. Jane Sophonisba Lewis Aged 24 years.
Charles Moses Thomson Aged 18 years.
Mrs. Rebecca Hart Aged 30 years.
Col. William Russell Thomson Aged 47 years.

Sacred to the Memory of
William Russell Thomson
Who was born 22nd day of April 1761.
at Belleville
and departed this life
on the 7th day of April 1807.
in the 46th year of his age.
and
of his Wife
Elizabeth Sabb
Who was born 27th June 1761.
at Bellebroughton
& departed this life 8th Nov. 1838
at Totness
in the 78th year of her age.

Sacred to the Memory of
William Sabb Thomson
Who was born
on 11th November 1785
at Richmond Hill
& departed this life
on 6th November 1841
at Totness
in the 56 year of his age.

Revd. William S. Wilson
Rector St. Matthew's Parish
Died 16th May 1834.
in the 33rd year of his age.

Sacred to the Memory of
Eugenia Ann Lewis
late Consort of
William S. Thomson
of St. Matthew's Parish.

She was born 11th of May 1789
& departed this life on 25th April 1821
at 5 o'clock in the morning.
This token of regret is erected by
her affectionate husband.

Also to

John L. Thomson son of W. S. & Eugenia Thomson
Died Nov. 1822 Aged 6 years 10 months.
Wm. Russell died Oct. 12th 1817. Aged 7 years 5 mos.
John Paul died April 11th 1815 Aged 6 mos. 28 days

This slab is inscribed by
an affectionate & disconsolate husband
to the Memory of
Harriet D. Lewis

Consort of William S. Lewis
who died Sept 21st 1835.
in the 38th year of her age.
and also of

John Merriweather Lewis
their Infant son

Died Dec. 18th 1835. Aged 5 mos.

Sacred to the Memory of
Major Elnathan Haskell
an Officer of the Revolutionary War
who died 16th December 1825.
in St. Matthews Parish
Aged 70.

Also to the Memory of
Charlotte Haskell
wife of the above
who died in Charleston
29th April 1850.
Aged 80 years & 9 months.

Here lies Charlotte Eugenia
who died March y^e 8th 1792.
aged 10 years and
Eugenia Dorothy who
died May y^e 16th 1799.
aged 9 months—the children of
Col. Elnathan Haskell
& Mrs. Charlotte Haskell.

Mrs. Julia Rutledge
daughter of Major Elnathan & Charlotte Haskell
died in Charleston 29th March Aged 43

Dr. Derril Hart
25th Sept. 1815
Aged 24 years 9 mos—13 days

Mary Hart Myddleton
only child William & Mary Myddleton
died Sept 15th 1815—Aged 8 years 12 days.

Mary Pauline
Daughter of Wm. E. & Susan S. Haskell
Died Aug. 9th 1859 Aged 16 months—

Charles R. Thomson
Died July 21st 1855.
Aged 60 years & his children
Lewis S. Died Oct. 3rd 1839—2 mos. 10 days
Paul S. Died Sept. 30th 1857—27 years.

Sacred to the Memory of
Eugenia L. S. Haskell, fourth daughter
of the late Col. E. Haskell U. S. Revolutionary
Army and Charlotte Thomson, was born
at Mt. Thomson S. C. June 28th 1809. Married
James Noble U. S. Navy at Fort Motte Dec. 4th
1833. Died at Germantown Pa. Tuesday
12th August 1851.

It is hard to part after 18 years companionship
I cannot come to you,
But you can come to me.

[Reverse]

"Sister Charlotte I wish to see you. To die in my own Carolina, not amongst strangers. Mother, sisters, weep for me. Christ Jesus receive my soul."

"Put Russell in deep black. You have smoothed my way. I know you will shed many tears. Let James enter the Navy. Place Eugenia at school."

"Place me in a leaden coffin, by the side of my beloved mother. If my infant dies let it rest on my arm." Beloved one your wish has been fulfilled.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CITY GAZETTE

Copied by JEANNIE HEYWARD REGISTER

(Continued from October, 1925)

[The file of the City Gazette is broken, and there is no paper of this name for 1801.]

Married, on Monday the 18th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Bladen, Mr. Jeremiah Miles, to Miss Ann Jackson Day.

On Sunday evening, the 24th instant, departed this life, Mr. Gershon Cohen, for many years a respectable merchant in this city, who has left a disconsolate wife and nine children, to bemoan his irreparable loss. As a husband and father few excelled him. (Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1802) [Most of January is missing from the files]

On Friday morning last, departed this life, in the 18th year of his age, Mr. Abraham Markley, jun. after a long and painful illness, during which, he evinced the greatest patience and fortitude, and in his last moments the greatest confidence in his God, and resignation to the awful event that was about to take place. . . . He was particular in the selection of his friend, who he has left with an aged father and mother, three sisters and a younger brother, whom with other relations and friends, lament his irreparable loss. (Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1802) [Most of February missing from the files]

Died, on Sunday morning last, Mr. Francis Bonneau, aged 47 years and 7 months; a respectable inhabitant of this city. His remains were interred Tuesday evening in St. Philip's Churchyard attended by a number of his relatives and friends: Truly of this good citizen it may be said, that he was a man of intrinsic modest merit and unblemished character; not only sincerely respected abroad, but deservedly loved in the bosom of his family. If unfeigned piety and every christian virtue; if moral rectitude and inflexible integrity, are attributes of men which find acceptance with our Creator, with truth we may say—

"Go, gentle Spirit, to thy blest abode!
Go! hasten to the bosom of thy God!

(Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1802)

Married, on the 9th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Brown, Dr. William Hunter, of Pendleton, to Miss Anne Anderson, second daughter of general Robert Anderson. (Monday, Feb. 22, 1802)

Died, on Sunday morning last, in the 28th year of her age, Mrs. Judith Wrainch, wife of Mr. John Wrainch.

Died, yesterday, after a long and painful illness, in the 38th year of his age, Mr. Robert Smith Timothy, eldest son of the late Peter Timothy, esquire, printer. (Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1802)

Died, on Tuesday last, Mrs. Maria Shutterling, aged 65 years. (Friday, March 5, 1805)

Died, in this city, on the 2nd inst. Mrs. Frances Paulin Josephine De Stack, born at Sarguemine, in the ci-devant German Loraine, widow of the late John Philip De Patiot, captain in the French army, and knight of the order of St. Louis. This amiable lady arrived in the city about six years ago, she was one of the distressed inhabitants of St. Domingo, who repaired to this country to escape the troubles of that too unfortunate colony. During her residence here, her engaging manners and polite behavior were such as gained her the esteem of a most respectable circle of friends, who now most sincerely regret the loss they have sustained by her death. Having been through life a most sincere Christian, it was her constant study to fulfil the duties which that holy religion prescribes in the most exemplary manner; her charity in particular was unbounded, considering the reduced situation of her means to do good. She has left an only daughter, just advancing into youth, to lament the loss of a tender and affectionate mother. (Saturday, March 6, 1802)

Married, on Saturday evening last, Mr. Samuel Seyle, to Miss Mary Susannah Wesner.

Died, lately in the South Western Territory, Mr. Minor Winn, jun. eldest son of Major General Winn, Lieutenant Governor of this state.

Died, in this city, on Wednesday last, in an old age, Mrs. Christiana Warley, widow of the late Mr. Melchior Warley, of this city. (Monday, March 8, 1802)

Died, on the 15th of February, at his plantation in Orangeburg district, Samuel Rowe, esq. in the 58th year of his age, a respectable citizen, and native of that place; who for several years acted as representative and magistrate for that district, in both of which offices, he acquitted himself with the integrity and uprightness of a good citizen and just man.

Died, on Sunday night, in this city, in the 34th year of his age, captain Benjamin Fernald, a native of Portsmouth in New Hampshire, and at the time of his death, master of the ship Juno, of Portsmouth. He has left a wife and many relatives and acquaintances to lament his early fate. (Tuesday, March 9, 1802)

Died, at sea, on the 23rd of February last, on board the ship Susan, captain Adams, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Teasdale, nephew of Mr. Isaac Teasdale, of this city. This young gentleman being in a declining state of health, was advised to a voyage at sea, in hopes it would be found beneficial, but unfortunately the disease had taken too deep a hold of his frame to be removed by this experiment. (Wednesday, March 10, 1802)

Married, on Tuesday evening, by the rev. Dr. Hollingshead, Mr. Edward W. Bounetheau of this city, to Miss Martha Glen, of Daniel's Island.

Married, on Thursday the 11th March, by Samuel Linton, esq. Mr. William P. Raiford, to Miss Susannah Montague, both of Abbeville district. (Thursday, March 25, 1802)

Died, on Tuesday evening last, capt. John Gordon Torrans.

On Wednesday, Mr. Nathaniel Lebby, sen., an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

Died, on Wednesday evening, after a painful and lingering disease, in the 63rd year of his age, the Rev. Henry Purcell, D.D. and one of the resident ministers of St. Michael's Church in this city. (Friday, March 26, 1802)

Married, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, Dr. Edward Brailsford, to the amiable Miss Eliza Charlotte Moultrie, only daughter of William Moultrie, esq. deceased. (Saturday, March 27, 1802)

Died, on Sunday evening, the 28th instant, Mr. John B. Williamson, one of the managers of the Charleston Theatre.

Died, on Friday morning, the 26th instant, of a painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, Mr. Joshua Eden, a native

of this state, in the 71st year of his age. (Tuesday, March 30, 1802)

Married, last Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, at Mont Pelier in St. Thomas's Parish, Mr. Press McPherson Smith, planter, to Miss Harriet Lesesne, youngest daughter of Daniel Lesesne, esq. deceased.

Died, at the town of Orangeburg, on the 17th day of February, of a lingering illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, Mrs. Jane Jones, consort of Samuel Jones, esquire. A lady of an amiable disposition, regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She has left a disconsolate husband, and six small children, to lament their loss. (Wednesday, March 31, 1802)

Died, on Tuesday, the 30th day of March, in the 59th year of his age, the honorable Aedanus Burke, one of the Chancellors of this state. He was a native of Galway in Ireland. In the death of this great and good man, the community in which he lived has sustained a severe and afflicting loss; his friends have to mourn an amiable companion, and America a patriot of prominent character and distinguished eminence. Fired with an ardent love of liberty, at an early period of life he abandoned his professional pursuits in a neighbouring country, and joined the American Army with that zeal and fearless spirit, which ever characterized the energies of his undaunted soul. In his pure and elevated mind every consideration was deemed subordinate to the freedom and happiness of man. The first murmurs of the revolution awakened in his feelings congenial sentiments of resistance to tyranny, and marked distinctly the part he was to take. Actuated by such generous sympathies, he threw life and fortune into the common stock of suffering humanity, and never swerved from the straight line of a republican soldier, till the glorious object of the contest was secured and America free. "Though the connection with her (to use his own expressions), brot him little besides the affection she inspired; though the changes in her health and appearance were often for the worst, yet it made no change in him; and neither in feeling, word or deed, from the fidelity he pledged to her, did he deviate a moment."

When the memorable epoch of independence arrived, he returned to perform the judicial duty of a station assigned to him by the confidence of his country. From the relaxed and unsettled

state of things, just emerging from revolution, and amidst a conflict of revengeful and malignant passions, springing from the seeds of those habits, superinduced by war, the functions of a judge were at that time both difficult and dangerous, and the laws not easy of execution. The political passions of the people, long agitated by so fierce a storm, did not suddenly subside. Before the fervor inspired by the times could evaporate, and the public temper assume its natural serenity, the administration of justice was contemned, opposed and vilified. Associated on the bench with colleagues of unshaken firmness, the licentious were appalled, and the disorderly reclaimed to just submission and obedience. In those moments which succeeded the revolution, when the war was over, and before the public mind could feel, in its regenerate form, the force and restraint of laws; when too many were found to mistake the claims of justice for the violation of freedom; when their arms, the instruments of their independence and companions in an immortal struggle, were yet in their hands; the personal intrepidity of the judge was necessary to the protection of the court. Our judicial annals will testify to the world his conduct in emergencies of this kind, and how influential he was, with others, in restoring tranquility, in inculcating respect to authority, and promoting general harmony. He continued to discharge this trust till his appointment to the bench of the Court of Equity in 1799. In these departments, to a mind strictly independent and scrupulously impartial, was united a heart full of justice and philanthropy. His perception was prompt; his attention strong and vigilant; his judgment accurate; his reasoning sound, yet perspicacious; his sensibility was not inferior to these. To the accused, his countenance seemed always rather lighted up with the complacent smiles of a father, than exhibiting the severity of a judge. To the innocent, he was a protector; to the unfortunate, a benefactor; to the poor and fatherless, a friend. "Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere." They will long, very long, remember the generous hand which so often relieved their distress, and the manly eye which shed so many tears over their miseries! In musing over these virtues, they will not forget the refined and delicate nature of his charity; which while it mitigated want in many a sinking heart, stamped a higher character on benevolence.

As a public man, he participated in the services and shared in

the honors of his country. He was for many years a member of the state legislature, and distinguished himself by the opposition he made, in the famous Jacksonborough assembly, on the question of confiscation and banishment. He was elected a member of the first congress under the federal constitution.

In the character of Mr. Burke, the biographer will find rich and abundant materials for future fame. This short sketch on an event so recent, cannot do justice to the fullness of his singular merit. Even the warmest emotions of friendship, on an occasion like this, cannot summon together the diversified traits of his valuable and excellent life; it must be left to history. The most grateful tribute to his memory will be a faithful portraiture of him, modelled upon those circumstances and features of character which have rendered him deservedly eminent and greatly beloved.

His integrity was stern, erect, inflexible; his sense of honor lofty and heroic; his love of honesty and truth strikingly conspicuous; his reputation to all was universal. His enmities were like those of other men, but his friendships were eternal. In the great and interesting qualities necessary for the latter, he was inferior to no man. Dissimulation and deceit stood aloof, at an immeasurable distance from his presence. Gifted by nature with an intellect, strong, capacious and penetrating, and aided by a vigorous memory, his knowledge was profound. His acquirements as a scholar, were extensive, classical and erudite. In the walks of history and jurisprudence, and the regions of elegant literature, his attainments were equal and commensurate. He possessed that various information which constitutes the highest accomplishment of the mind. These were always directed to the amelioration of the social order and the happiness of his fellow men. As a writer, his "Cassius," his "Address to the Freemen of South Carolina," and other productions, will remain durable monuments, both of the strength of his mental powers, the acumen of his pen, and the noble rage which agitated his spirits and filled his breast. The discussion was as interesting, as the ground he took was magnanimous. He wrote for mankind, and seized, with a master hand, the great characteristic of genius—simplicity. All will bear testimony to the purity of his argument; his pithy, nervous manner; the bold originality of his sentiment; the force and energy of his style; illustrating strong ideas, sometimes by pleasing sportive allusions and apposite

expression, but oftener by brilliant and familiar imagery, and forcing conviction on the mind, by an eloquence happy and irresistible, but peculiarly his own. The subjects on which he either wrote or spoke, were always illuminated by powerful combinations of judgment and of fancy. There was something in him formed for great occasions and splendid exertion. In this place 'tis unnecessary to state the value of his writings, to trace them in their ostensible effects, or to measure the extent of our obligations to the author. Posterity will ratify our approbation of his conduct.

In the circle of private life, his manners were mild and attractive; his demeanor affable, yet dignified. Satisfied with the means which prudence and a marked economy rendered a competence, he was utterly a stranger to avarice. The lust of wealth or private emolument never sunk his character to the level of those paltry passions, which, in their progress and ascendancy, absorb our finest feelings, and too often brutalize our nature. His generosity sprung spontaneous from the heart; his beneficence was an effusion of sympathy, that happiest corrective of selfishness; his humanity was real and unaffected. The ostentation of merit, or expectation of applause, never touched his tender nature, or for a moment obscured the bright lustre of that active and animated interest, which he took in the cause of the unhappy or oppressed. His may be called a life of sincerity. Eccentricities at times he had—They were of an agreeable cast, generally harmless, always variable, and appeared but as the corruscations of elevated and uncommon endowments. His disposition was serene and equable, though subject at times to those "ebbings of the mind," which ever accompany sensibility like his. He was the delight of his friends, and communicated pleasure to all around. The angry excesses of political controversy, either in public or in social argument, never estranged one being from him. He was an enlightened, liberal and genuine republican. In his company, all party-feuds were chased away, by the lively sallies of an open, ingenuous temper or vanished before the charms of his conversation. Such was Burke! Peace to his gentle spirit. It is ascended, and now reposes in the last and happiest retreat of human virtue—"The bosom of his Father and his God." (Friday, April 2, 1802)

Married, at Georgetown, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev.

Mr. Hammet, Mr. Levi Durand, merchant, to Miss Charlotte Holmes, both of said place.

Died, on James Island, on Sunday the 14th instant, in the 57th year of her age, after a short and severe illness, which she bore with exemplary patience and resignation to the will of the Almighty, Mrs. Sarah Witter, deceased. She has left numerous relatives and friends to lament her irreparable loss. (Tuesday, April 21, 1802)

Died, on the 27th instant, in the 5th year of her age, Miss Henrietta Moore, second daughter of Mr. Stephen W. Moore, of Hampstead. (Friday, April 30, 1802)

Married, on Saturday evening last, by the rev. Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Isaac Porcher, of St. Stephen's parish, to Miss Mary Weston, only daughter of Plowden Weston, esq. of Charleston.

Died, on Sunday evening last, Mr. William Miller, Factor.

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the rev. Dr. Keith, Mr. William Ruberry, to Miss Mary Moore, both of this city.

Departed this life, on Tuesday the 25th instant, George F. Dener, only child of George and Eliza Dener. (Friday, May 28, 1802)

Died, on Sunday last, after a short illness with the measles, master Thomas Hall, son of captain William Hall; the third child this unfortunate family have lost within a few months. (Wednesday, June 9, 1802)

Married, on the 25th ult. at Matlock (Georgia) the seat of Charles Goodwin, esq. col. Samuel Hammond, to Miss Eliza Amelia O'Keeffe. (Friday, July 9, 1802)

Died, on Tuesday evening, after a short illness, Master Thomas Simons, the only son of Thomas Simons, esq. an amiable boy of six years old, who promised to be everything the most affectionate parents could wish for. (Saturday, July 10, 1802)

Died, on Saturday last, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with great fortitude; Mr. John Lauderdale, a native of Kirkcudbright, in Scotland, aged thirty years; much lamented by all his acquaintances. (Thursday, July 15, 1802)

Married, on Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Frost, Mr. Thomas Hall to Miss Sarah Howard, both of this city.

Died, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Esther Dunlap, wife of Dr. Robert Dunlap, of this city, at the early age of 29 years. This amiable lady, with her infant child, were passengers on board of the brig, Echo, captain Webb, which on the 22nd of February last,

was wrecked on Staten Island in a violent snow storm, when on her passage from New York to this port. The extreme cold they experienced, added to the distress attending their dangerous situation, brought on a disorder which soon proved fatal to the infant, and fixed on the mother a pulmonary complaint which medicine could not eradicate, nor the cares of a most affectionate husband remove. (Saturday, July 24, 1802)

Died, at Georgetown, on Sunday last, Mrs. Mary E. Spieren, consort of the Rev. G. H. Spieren. Her life was purity, her death was peace. For the affectionate and dignified manner in which she filled the social relations of life, and for habitual piety, she was eminently distinguished. Long will her friends recollect her eminent virtues, and amiable disposition. (Monday, July 26 1802)

(To be continued)

